

up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement between the two nations"—because "the new Government discarded the national interests as well as those of Continental America," and preferred foreign influences the most opposite, (European ones), "fatal to Mexican Liberty and the Republican System, which the United States hold it a duty to preserve and protect." Thus "duty, honor, and dignity itself imposed on us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage; for not a moment was to be lost, and we acted with the promptness and decision necessary in a case so urgent;" that is to say, "every avenue to peace being now blocked up," we "precipitated events"—to speak plainly, (as, indeed, in this connexion, the President did in his last Annual Message to Congress), ordered Gen. TAYLOR to advance to Matamoros, and so, without loss of time, brought on the war!

Out of the diplomatic phrases prescribed to Gen. Scott from Washington, in which the whole paragraph is wrapped up, we have thus drawn, as all must admit, its real meaning, which is neither more nor less, in brief, than this: that Mexico, in violation of the American continental system, was about to return to a monarchical form of Government under a European prince; and that to prevent it we made haste to go to war with her, lest, if we delayed, she should be able to complete a league with some of the monarchical powers of Europe, and be thereby enabled to maintain her national existence.

Now, we undertake to show that this Administration, after-thought, this new governmental theory of the war, is one quite as fallacious as all preceding systems of Cabinet pretences.

First of all, this pretence of a necessity imposed on us, by the peril of Mexico's setting up a Kingly Government under a Prince to be borrowed from Europe, is a pitiable political anachronism, which the least examination of dates totally explodes. It was only when Mexico saw not which way to turn, in order to save herself from our advancing and remorseless encroachments—when she perceived that Texas was gone, that our hand was on all this side of the Rio Bravo, and that California was next to be torn from her—that, in her despair, with our fleets besetting her ports in both seas and our army threatening her frontier, she entertained, among a small part of her citizens, and these the most inveterate of the War party, any idea of taking refuge under a stronger form of Government and a European alliance, from destruction by us. It was after the refusal to receive Mr. SILLIMAN as full Minister that the "virtuous and patriotic Administration of HERRERA" (that which rejected him) fell; and it was only after the accession of PAREDES, its subverter, that a small portion of the war party, headed (it was supposed) by him, turned their last hopes of independence to this scheme of a monarchy. But the plan—if it had even been conceived at the time when (as this latest of the many-tongued proclamations distinctly admits) "every avenue to an honorable settlement between the two nations was blocked up"—never enlisted any popular support: Mexico thought herself driven to no such forlorn remedy; would not barter her aspirations to Republican freedom for even her self-preservation; and presently, when convinced that such was the project of PAREDES, overthrew him, by an almost universal insurrection, to re-instate the expelled SANTA ANNA, made popular again, out of his late detestation, by his opposition to the monarchical scheme. This is a history not to be disputed: for every body knows it to be the true one. For this, its last effort at self-exculpation, the Administration has drawn upon its imagination, where it should have consulted its memory or dreaded the public's.

To find defensible motives for its conduct, it has feigned facts of only subsequent existence; facts never in their true account justifying (if they had even directed) its course, and, worst of all, facts which its conduct alone caused, instead of their inducing its conduct. Nothing, we repeat, but its merciless proceedings ever led a small party in Mexico—not lovers of monarchy, but seekers of salvation from ruin and a detestable conquest—to form any such idea; and that idea was, among a people republican enough at least never to stomach the thought of a King, rejected with indignation by the country, from one end to the other.

But, suppose this new pretext to be ever so well founded, what right has this Government, upon any principle of public law or of established domestic policy, to dictate to any nation what form of government it shall set up, or what change it shall or shall not make in that government? Can any thing be more monstrously repugnant to the theory and practice of our own Government, or to all the principles of Republicanism on which both our Governments are based? Our Constitution, like that of Mexico, is subject to amendment by the People through a prescribed method. They may, if it pleases them, in their sovereign power, annul it, and substitute for it another. But could such an absurdity be conceived of as that Mexico, or any other Power, should come in and demand of us to take our whole Government into custody, and hold it in durance by means of a conquering army, upon any such miserable pretence as is set up in this Proclamation?

We urge all this with the less reserve, because we cannot consent that a principle so abhorrent shall gain credit, currency, or even toleration and impunity, under the patriotic name of Scott, and because there is no reason to suppose that the heads of the Mexican nation are such drivellers as not to be able to distinguish our opinion from that of those of our countrymen who alone, and not we or our political friends, have the power to control the question of peace or war in this Government.

But, if the new pretext for the War were not wholly foreign to the duty as well as the policy of this nation—foreign to its position and foreign to its mission—what possible ground could it constitute for making war upon Mexico? What Mexico would have done, in the case stated in the Proclamation—which, we have already shown, had no existence—was to enable herself by foreign aid to maintain her own political existence. Whatever quarrel we might have had on the occasion of such an arrangement, with which our right to interfere is alleged, would rightfully have been, not with Mexico, but with the Power whose interference should have placed in jeopardy this "American Continental Interest" and this "high policy," of which nobody had ever heard before it sprung, full-armed, from the teeming intellect of our President and his Cabinet.

Where, indeed, for such an abhorrent excuse for a furious onslaught as this War—such an incredible allegation of purposes and principles in support of it, are we to find any parallel? We know but one, indelibly impressed upon our memory; and that is in the bombardment of Copenhagen and seizure of the Danish fleet by the British, in 1807. "The history of that crime is well known; but a brief recital of its main points will show that it presents, crowded within a single action, a body of governmental guilt far less than that now avowed by this Administration; that the bloodshed of this single scene (two thousand Danes and two hundred Britons) was far less; that the attack had a much clearer necessity to excuse it; that Great Britain stopped at the single object of carrying off a fleet and naval stores which might have come to fall into Bonaparte's hands, and be used against her; that she added not to her guilt that of seizing upon the whole (or even half) the Danish dominions, in order to widen her own; that she set up no claim of reimbursement for her expenses of invasion and slaughter. If, at the time, Britain and Denmark were friends, the United States and Mexico were not enemies, but had treaties of peace and friendship existing between them until our high "Continental" policy broke in and severed those relations.

We know no more faithful history of the times which it embraces than Baines's *Wars of the French Revolution*. Two brief extracts from it (*London edition, 1817, quarto, vol. ii, pp. 45 and 47*) will show what was the situation of things under which England "precipitated events," and what excuses her Ministry made to mankind. We will connect the two passages by a few words of statement as to the facts of the bombardment itself:

"The year 1807 beheld the continent of Europe apparently prostrate at the feet of France. The discipline of Austria and Prussia had disappeared before the numbers and the enthusiasm of the French armies and the predominant genius of their leader. The sovereigns of those countries had seen their capitals filled with hostile armies and their flying courts hovering on the frontiers of their former dominions. The house of Hapsburg had ceased to give emperors to Germany; and the downfall of a constitution, transmitted from the feudal ages, was beheld without astonishment, and probably without regret. The battle of Friedland had convinced the Emperor of Russia of the necessity of peace; and the treaty of Tilsit, concluded on the 8th of July, rather proclaimed than confirmed the power of Bonaparte and the weakness of his adversaries. In these circumstances the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon England. In her they beheld a Power which had uniformly testified with vigor and with comparative effect the encroachments of the continental Colossus; and, in struggling to support the political system of civilized Europe, she had respected the laws by which it was regulated. In the midst of the disasters and errors of the continent Denmark had remained unengaged, protected by the firm but temperate politics of her court, by the attachment of the inhabitants to the family of the sovereign, and to their own national independence, by the rigid observance of a strict neutrality, and by the moral turpitude attached to unprovoked aggression. From the general policy of the French Emperor every thing was to be apprehended, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, draining the rest of his dominions of their forces, had for three years kept the flower of the Danish youth assembled on the borders of Holstein to protect the only quarter in which aggression seemed to be possible, from the entrance of that army which had long hovered on its frontier."

The historian then proceeds to relate the appearance of the British armament on the coast of Denmark; the astonishment and indignation with which the Danes saw themselves suddenly summoned to deliver up their fleet—an astonishment which Mexico would have equally felt, if what is now revealed had been urged on her, but that the conduct of this Administration had prepared her to expect of it every thing monstrous; the peremptory language of Mr. Jackson—afterwards evoy hither, and so odious, as "Copenhagen Jackson," that his presence here as British ambassador "precipitated the event" of our war of 1812; the resolute rejection of his demands; the bombardment, and its havoc in Copenhagen, which, like Vera Cruz, was half destroyed. He then relates the impression produced through Europe by the act, and the excuses of the English Ministry, described by Leigh Hunt as

"the cream of orations
In behalf of bombarding our friends and relations."

FROM BAINES'S HISTORY.

"In calculating the amount of the gain by this unprecedented operation, England had obviously to set off, first, the expense attending the expedition to Copenhagen, which probably amounted to the prime cost of the captured vessels; second, the implacable animosity of the whole Danish nation against this country, devoting them, with all the resources of Denmark, to the service of Bonaparte; third, the resentment expressed and acted upon by the Emperor of Russia, which cemented if it did not dictate his alliance with France; and, lastly, and above all, the diminution of that high national character, and consequent influence, which Great Britain had hitherto enjoyed among the nations of Europe. It was indeed asserted, in justification of this measure, that 'his Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy with a military force the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; or inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and Ireland;' and further, 'Holstein once occupied, Zealand would be at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.' The evidence of the positive information here alluded to was never exhibited; but it was contended, and from high authority, that ministers had no occasion to produce proof of their assertion, that the facts which justified the seizure of the Danish fleet were public and notorious, and were to be found in the power and animosity of France; the weakness and hostile disposition of Denmark; and the importance of her navy towards the success of any plan which the enemy might adopt for the invasion of these realms. These circumstances, it was insisted, made out a case of necessity; and the measure adopted was one of self-preservation, the first law of Nature."

The Cherokee Indians have forwarded to the Scotch Relief Committee in Philadelphia \$190, being the sum contributed, so far, by the people of that nation in aid of the suffering peasantry of Scotland.

THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN gave a grand State Ball on the 14th ultimo, at Buckingham Palace, to her Ministers. There were present about fifteen hundred persons, among whom were foreign ministers, foreigners of distinction, and leading members of the nobility. Mr. WINTHROP, of Boston, had the honor of an invitation to this ball.

RECEPTION AT HONK OF THE TENNESSEANS.—On the 21st instant a steamer arrived at Nashville with a portion of the Tennessee volunteers. Their reception was most enthusiastic. A single tap upon the market-house bell called together some thousands of the citizens, who proceeded to the landing, where a procession was formed and the volunteers conducted to the square. They are to remain in Nashville until the arrival of their comrades, who are daily expected, when their return is to be signalized by a splendid fête.

Captain EDWARD WEBSTER, at present in New Orleans on leave of absence, has been appointed by General COMBES aid-de-camp, with the rank and emoluments of major. He will not come north, but, as soon as his health will permit, intends returning to Matamoros.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND TEXAS.

In the course of an Editorial article some days ago, we alluded, in passing, to the agency of Ex-President TYLER in that most disastrous event of our history for the last thirty years, the "annexation" of Texas, followed, as we predicted on its inception, by the existing war—a war which, crowning our arms with success, has already wasted the lives of thousands of the flower of our population, and, not to speak of yet unknown consequences, has entailed on their survivors a National Debt which, were the war to end to-morrow, would exceed a hundred millions of dollars—an amount which, if the war continue much longer, will be fearfully increased. In alluding to President TYLER's agency in that ill-timed and ill-starred measure, we also referred, not by way of accusation, but rather of palliation of his precipitancy in the matter, to the persons by whom he was "surrounded, counselled, and impelled to that unwise measure." The Ex-President is quite right in supposing that we did not mean to charge him with any personal pecuniary interest in that transaction. We almost regret, indeed, having referred to it at all, seeing that our allusion to it has served to reopen its secret history, in part at least. But, in respect to the Ex-President's having "no reason to believe that the holders of stock or owners of land knew anything of what was going on," &c., we can only say that Mr. TYLER, directly contrary to what we had supposed to be his nature, must be the most incredulous of human beings. The only way in which we can account for his disbelief, is by presuming that, shut up within the walls of the palace, he was out of hearing of public report and general opinion. We ourselves pretend to no personal knowledge of the particulars of these speculations, or of the individuals engaged in them. We believed in the general fact of the existence of such intrigues, however; and, in the statements which we subjoin from an article in the *Richmond Whig*, elicited by the Ex-President's Letter, we recognise representations identical with those which reached our ears at the time. But there is a witness on this subject to whom we can appeal, of whose existence Mr. TYLER himself shows his consciousness, in the person of Senator BENTON, whom, being so reminded by the Ex-President's Letter, we call to the stand. And thus he answers, from his Speech delivered at a meeting of his constituents at Booneville, in Missouri, on the 17th day of July, 1844, and published in the *Washington Globe* of the 29th day of August, in the same year:

"Disunion was a primary object of the treaty; an intrigue for the Presidency was its secondary object; land speculation and stockjobbing were auxiliary objects; and the four objects together brought it forward at the time and in the manner in which it came forward just forty days before the Baltimore Convention, and at the exact moment to mix the Presidential election, and to make dissension, discord, and mischief between the North and the South. Mr. B. said he meant this for the prime movers and negotiators of the treaty, and not for those who supported the treaty without participating in the views of its makers. He had in various speeches exposed the disunion scheme and the intrigue for the Presidency; he had not shown the part which land speculation and stockjobbing acted in concocting the treaty, and pressing its ratification. He had not noticed this part; but it was a conspicuous one, and a barefaced one, and was seen by every body at Washington city. The city was a buzzard roost; the Presidential mansion and Department of State were buzzard roosts, defiled and polluted by the foul and voracious birds in the shape of land speculators and stockjobbers, who saw their prey in the treaty, and spared no effort to secure it."

Enough, surely, is to be found in this quotation, from what on this question must be deemed very high authority, to justify every thing comprised in our accidental allusion to it. We do not, of course, concur in several other points of the Ex-President's Letter; but, desiring not to provoke controversy upon them, or to say of himself any thing that might be deemed unkind, we confine ourselves to a notice of a single one of them: We believe that Mr. TYLER entirely mistakes the opinion of the People when he says that a large majority of them differed from us in regard to the policy of the annexation of Texas at the time it took place. We believe, on the contrary, that the majority was on the other side; and that if it were to do over again, a still larger majority would be now found opposed to the annexation of Texas in the manner in which it was effected.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF YESTERDAY.

There are some statements in Mr. TYLER's letter which are so contrary to the generally received opinion, that we cannot permit them to pass without calling public attention to them.

Mr. Tyler, for example, states that, in proposing or assenting to the annexation of Texas, he was not counselled or impelled to that course by persons interested in Texas lands or Texas bonds. Why, does he not know that at least two members of his Cabinet (Secretaries Upham and Gilmer) were very large landholders in Texas, and that they strongly and incessantly urged this measure? And we have heard from we believe an entirely authentic source that they encountered no little difficulty in overcoming Mr. Tyler's own objections to the scheme, at the suggestion of which he was at first startled. Is it not also true that several other gentlemen, largely interested in Texas lands and scrip, not members of his Cabinet, whose names can be given if it should be deemed necessary, were in constant communication with him on the subject? Mr. Tyler declares that the fact of a negotiation between Texas and the United States was such a profound cabinet secret that he does not believe the "holders of stock or the owners of land" knew any thing of what was going on. How happens it, then, we beg to know, that on the 28th of March, nineteen days before the fact was publicly promulgated in Washington, Mr. Bots, in a public speech delivered at the Club House in this city, proclaimed that such a treaty was in progress, and denounced both the scheme and its authors? We can tell the Ex-President: for while we are writing Mr. Bots has stepped into our office, and we have inquired of him by what lucky chance it was that he had been made acquainted, so long in advance of the public, with the secrets of the Tyler Cabinet? And he informed us that the fact was communicated to him by a large Texas landholder and stockjobber, not a member of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, nor filling any other public station, but who, he had reason to believe, was in constant personal intercourse with that Cabinet on that subject! Whether ignorantly or not, therefore, Mr. Tyler was, if not directly, not less certainly, "counselled and impelled" by the owners of Texas land and the holders of Texas scrip, the former anticipating (what has not happened) an immense appreciation in the value of their lands, by which they were to amass princely fortunes through the action of their Government, and the latter expecting to obtain, through the assumption of the Texas debts by our Government, which was expressly provided for in the Tyler treaty, the full amount of their claims, for which many of them had paid ten to thirty cents in the dollar.

INSURANCE.—The number of immigrants from Ireland into Liverpool since the 1st of January is about 150,000, of whom about 45,000 have emigrated. A few have wandered away, but 102,564 are believed to be still in that town. During the last four weeks no fewer than 45,215 have been landed there, and most of them have applied for relief.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S REPLY

To the Vote of Thanks from the Legislature of New York.

The vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the gallant army under his command by the Legislature of New York, was transmitted by the Governor to the old veteran, from whom his Excellency has received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Mexico, May 8, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22d, together with the joint resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York of the 2d February last.

Sentiments of public approval, such as are embraced in these resolutions, are warmly appreciated, and find appropriate response in the heart of every officer and soldier whose services have been, under my direction, devoted to the cause of the common country; but from no section of the Union could the compliment come more flatteringly, or be received with more heartfelt satisfaction, than from the great "Empire State" of New York.

I would, therefore, most respectfully and gratefully, and in the name of the troops whom I had the honor to command at the periods to which the resolutions refer, offer through you my sincere thanks to the Legislative body of the State, with the assurance that in their kind consideration and approbation we also find a still greater impulse to give the country our best and most devoted services.

I remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR, Major Gen. U. S. Army.
To His Excellency JOHN YOUNG,
Governor of the State of New York.

THE NEW YORK JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The returns from the western counties are favorable to the election of the Locofoco ticket for Judges of the Court of Appeals. As far as heard from the reported majorities in thirty counties place their ticket about 6,000 ahead. The vote is quite small compared with what it was last November. The New York Express says:

In the eight districts, electing four Judges each of the Supreme Court, the Locos have carried the 1st, 2d, and 6th, without much doubt, while in the 3d and 5th Anti-Republicans are chosen, and the other two in doubt. In the 4th district the Whigs have elected Mr. Cadiz, and probably Messrs. Hopkins and Simmons. The 5th district, we presume, is Loco. The 7th has elected three Whigs, and probably one Loco; Mr. Jerome, on the Whig ticket, having been stricken off and Selden (Loco) put on by many of the Whigs of Ontario county. The 8th district, notwithstanding the defection in several of the counties, can hardly fail to elect the four Whig candidates for Judges.

The Whigs have carried a fair proportion of the County Judges, Surrogates, and District Attorneys throughout the State.

It should be remembered that all the Whigs get at this election is clear gain, as the old judicial offices are now, and have been from time immemorial (with few exceptions) in the hands of the Locofocos.

Among the passengers in the packet ship Admiral, at New York from Havre, is M. ALEXANDRE VATTENRE, the indefatigable philanthropist and originator of the plan of National interchanges of literary and other works.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, Premier of England, has announced that Government intend to suspend the operation of the British Navigation and Corn Laws for three months longer.

THE VACANT DISTRICT IN VIRGINIA.—The Democratic Convention held at Petersburg on Wednesday nominated as their candidate for that Congressional district RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, Esq. There was some difficulty in making the selection, and Mr. BAPTIST, another member of the same party, has expressed a determination to be a candidate also.

The Editor of the Washington Union, after deliberately proposing, in an elaborate article, the desecration and robbery of the Christian churches of Mexico, waited several days to see how the proposition would be received by the people of the United States, and then beat a precipitate retreat, declaring that the suggestion, although made by himself, was in direct opposition to the views of the President and every member of his Cabinet. In this matter one thing is very especially observable: as long as the public were under the impression that the Union's suggestion in favor of church robbery was in accordance with the views of the Administration, many of the Locofoco papers of the country endorsed that suggestion, and not a solitary Locofoco paper in the whole United States expressed or hinted the slightest disapprobation of it. The truth is, there are a great many Locofoco editors in this country who, thinking only of their wretched stipends, would not dare to condemn their President, even if he were to proclaim that, upon the taking of a Mexican city, the churches should be given up to robbery, the male inhabitants to massacre, and the women to the fate said to have been ordained by Pakenham for the ladies of New Orleans.—*Louisville Journal*.

THE MORMONS.—Traders who have arrived at St. Louis from the Upper Missouri report that the advance of the Mormon emigrants, consisting of seventy-three wagons, were met two hundred and thirty miles from Westport, going on very prosperously. They were well armed, and had with them six pieces of artillery. The Oregon and California emigrants were first met at Ketchum's Fork, and from thence they were scattered all along the Wapiti, in companies of forty to fifty wagons. The whole number of wagons was between 400 and 500. The emigrants were all getting along well.

FARMING BY STEAM.—The leading article of the London Agricultural Gazette of May 8th is on the employment of steam in farming, to which the editors are favorable, considering it a more delicate and less costly power than either man or horse. Every hundred acres of ploughing involves the passing over 1,000 linear miles by 600 consumers of food. They calculate the saving by steam on every ploughing at \$1 per acre, or \$100,000,000 on as many acres.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its present size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and heretofore.

This enlargement will begin with the first number issued after the end of the month of June.

The Subscription to the paper per year will be, after the first day of July ensuing, Three Dollars per annum; being an advance, as will be perceived, less by one-half than the increase of cost of publication caused by the enlargement.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will continue to be published, as usual, at Ten Dollars per year, with this addition to its value to Subscribers: that a double sheet (eight pages of the present size, instead of four) will be thrown off whenever the press of Public Documents, Proceedings and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements, shall require it.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER will also continue to be published, as heretofore, with this addition also to its value: that a double sheet will be thrown off, probably as often as once a week during the Session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of matter shall, as stated in regard to the Daily paper, justify the Publishers in incurring that additional expense.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ultimo, having left Vera Cruz on the 25th, Tampico on the 27th, and Brasos on the 28th. Since the departure of the Palmetto on the 23d there had been no arrival at Vera Cruz from Gen. Scott's army. The subjoined extracts show what have been the recent movements of our squadron:

Com. PERRY has returned to Sacrificios from his cruise. During his absence he touched at Laguna, Frontera, and other ports on the coast. At Laguna he raised the blockade, giving instructions to the officer in command to levy the new tariff on all imports, and a war-tax of ten per cent. ad valorem on all exports.

He took possession of the fort at the mouth of the river Guasacual, destroyed the guns of the enemy found there, raised the American flag on the fort, where it now floats, and saluted it with a salvo of twenty-one guns. He proceeded to a town up the river some twenty miles, of which he took peaceful possession, and where also, with a national salute, he raised the American flag. The alcaldes of some neighboring villages, while he was there, came in, offering him peaceful possession of their respective bailiwicks.

What may prove of importance to the Government, and save it much trouble and expense, he succeeded in securing at this place a map or chart of the line for the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with accompanying topographical notes. He had it taken from the original, drawn out for an English company at whose instance the survey was made.

As soon as the vessels under Com. PERRY take in, at Vera Cruz, the necessary coal, he means to make a dash at Tabasco, where it is said the enemy is in force, numbering as many as two thousand of the regular army, waiting to give him resistance.

Our Pacific squadron (says the Picayune) is busy upon the western ports of Mexico. On the 28th of April a squadron of six or eight vessels was off Mazatlan, and a thousand men were to disembark to take the town. Letters from Mazatlan say they were making there every preparation for defence; but, if the descent is made in as great force as is represented, they can make no defence of much account. Other accounts say that the port of San Blas, too, was menaced by our squadron, and that it was the purpose of the Americans to land and take the town.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF JUNE 4.

The steamer *Fishion* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 30th ultimo. We have by this arrival the *American Eagle* of the 29th ultimo, from which we give below the only items of interest.

We learn verbally by passengers that the roads were much infested by robbers and guerrilla bands, which rendered the communications highly dangerous, except with strong escorts. We give the details of another butchery committed by these marauders, against whom some strong measures will be about necessary.

Col. SOWERS, who is one of the victims, recently passed through this city from Washington, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, which have, no doubt, fallen into the hands of the enemy. It appears strange that he should, under all the circumstances, have left Vera Cruz without a suitable escort.

A letter from an officer at Vera Cruz, dated 26th, says it is reported and believed that HERRERA had been elected President.

Gen. Scott was to leave Perote on the 29th May, and it was expected would enter Puebla 4th June.

SANTA ANNA, with a large force, was at Rio Frio fortifying the pass, and where the enemy intended to make a last desperate stand.

FROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE OF MAY 29.

HORRIBLE!—It is with pain, mingled with a desire for vengeance, that we undertake to relate another massacre of our countrymen, in the most cruel and brutal manner. In our paper of last Saturday (only one week ago) we announced the fact that Col. Sowers was in this city, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and to-day we are called upon to inform the public of his horrid death—not with his enemy in front to oppose him, but cowardly shot by those who dared not show themselves.

It appears that he left this city on Saturday last with an escort of five men and Lieut. McDonnell, of Captain Wheat's company, expecting to find the Captain at Santa Fe, or, at most, a very short distance the other side. They arrived at Santa Fe, and lodged there during the night. Finding that Capt. Wheat had left, in the morning, anxious to push forward, (although it was ascertained that Capt. W. was some thirty miles ahead), with an addition of two more to the escort, Col. Sowers set out for Jalapa. The next day we know of this little party is by the arrival of one of the men, who returned and reported its surprise and destruction. In consequence of the falsity of the greater number of similar stories, Col. Wilson (our Governor) had the man arrested as a deserter. This matters stood until yesterday, when developments were made by an arrival from Jalapa, the first that has reached us for a week, tending to confirm our worst fears.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who arrived in the morning, and he informs us that, at a point about two miles on the other side of Puente Nacional, he saw the ruins of the diligence, underneath which was a human body, stripped of the exception of a pair of trousers. Some minutes later the most brutally mannered. This is supposed to be the body of Col. Sowers; near him lay another, perfectly naked, and likewise dreadfully mangled. Our informant was assured that five other bodies lay in some thick chaparral a short distance from the road. Now, the number of killed, with the man who escaped, exceeds considerably with that of the party which accompanied the unfortunate Col. Sowers, and leaves no doubt in our mind of its destruction.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—We are informed that six Mexicans, coming in from Santa Fe yesterday morning, were attacked on the road by some of their own countrymen, and robbed of all that could be spared from their persons. This state of things renders the most prompt and energetic action necessary on our part. We contend that nothing but a barbarous system, similar to that now practised by the enemy, will have the effect of restoring them to a proper sense of the unfairness of their conduct from the commencement of the war.

THE DILIGENCE.—The fate of this vehicle is now rendered certain. It is the same which left the city on Saturday night last. No passengers accompanied it. Three trunks filled with money and valuables were on board, and the party on the other side of Puente Nacional (at the place where Col. Sowers's party had been previously or was afterwards murdered) it was stopped, robbed, and destroyed, by breaking and burning it. We learn that the driver and postilion were released and made their way to Jalapa, and that the vehicle which had been on the road for some time, and which had come as far as the place where the other had been destroyed, and then returned to Jalapa. This will probably put a stop to this great public convenience.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

About a dozen of volunteers, discharged from service in Col. PRICE's regiment at Santa Fe, on account of ill health, have arrived at St. Louis. They left Santa Fe in detached parties, the latest on the 21st of April. Every thing was then in a tranquil state. The natives of the country were deprived of the means of doing mischief, even if they were so disposed, having no arms upon which they could rely, and no ammunition. The courts for the trial of the rebels had closed, both at Taos and Santa Fe, and the sanguinary executions which had taken place under their adjudications were at an end. The old man at Santa Fe, under sentence of death for the part which he had played in the drama of rebellion, was awaiting the decision of the President of the United States in his case—on a representation of all the facts, as contained in papers which passed through this place some weeks since.

Col. PRICE was in command at Santa Fe, which has proved the graveyard for many young and gallant men. Our informants state that nearly four hundred persons were buried there.

No intelligence of a late date had been received from Chihuahua—nothing so late as we have had from the Mexican papers.

Of the number of volunteers at Santa Fe, very few will enroll themselves for a new term of service.—*St. Louis Republican*.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 11—5 P. M.

We have had delightful and most opportune showers of rain this morning. It has greatly refreshed vegetation. During the past week five vessels cleared from this port, taking to Ireland 3,370 barrels of flour, 4,528 barrels corn meal, 7,321 bushels wheat, and 16,810 bushels corn. The exports of both flour and grain, this week, have been considerably less than the receipts. The inspections of flour since Friday last are again large for the season.

There are now loading in our port, for different ports in Europe, twenty-one vessels.

There is more firmness in the flour market to-day. Sales of about 1,000 barrels Howard street at \$8.50, less than which holders refuse to take. The impression is that the rallying point has been attained. City mills can be bought at \$8.75, and Susquehanna at the same. Corn meal will not bring over \$5.25. The inspections of flour this week are 19,256 barrels and 395 half barrels, 282 barrels rye flour, and 12 hogheads and 3,010 barrels corn meal.

The supply of wheat is light: prime red will not bring over \$1.90 to \$1.95, and white \$2 a \$2.15. Corn has declined; sales of white at 110 a 112 cents, and yellow at 108 a 110; oats 62; rye 120; and whiskey 35½ a 36; beef cattle \$3.75 per 100 pounds round; hogs \$5.50.

There is quite an active demand for tobacco, and all descriptions find ready sale. For some fine yellow and wrapper \$20 a \$30 has been realized. The receipts, especially Ohio, are light, on account of the continued dry weather, but that arriving is immediately bought up, as all qualities are now sought for. I put up the quotations to agree with present rates, as follows: Maryland \$2 to \$3 for inferior and common; \$3 a \$5.50 for good common; \$5 a \$9 for good; \$6 a \$20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common to middling \$2 to \$5; good \$4 to \$7; fine reds \$8 to \$12; fine yellow \$10 to \$20; extra kinds \$15 to \$20. The inspections are 1,515 hds., including 1,380 Maryland, 105 Ohio, and 30 Kentucky. Not much done in stocks. Sales of \$3,000 U. S. Treasury 5's at 105½; \$500 Maryland 5's, 74; City 6's closed at 101½ bid. The money market is easy. No change in coupons.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11—5 P. M.

The stock market to-day was not so buoyant, and prices slightly declined.

Exchange on London remains dull at 6 to 6½ per cent. premium.

There is evidently more firmness in the flour market, and the impression is that prices have reached their lowest point prior to the arrival of the next steamer. There were sales to-day, on the spot, of some 10,000 to 14,000 bbls. Genesee brands at \$8.75 to \$8.87½, and prices going up; some are asking \$8.93. Southern flour commands \$9.75 to \$9.50. Corn meal is in good request at \$5.62½, with sales of several thousand barrels. Rye flour, \$8.25.

Not much done in wheat. Ohio red is worth \$2, and Genesee white \$2.12 to \$2.15. Large sales of yellow corn on the spot at 118 to 120 cents per bushel; mixed white 108 to 112 cents. Sales of oats at 63 cents; sales of rye at 144. Whiskey is rather dull; sales at 36 cents per gallon.

There is more firmness in the cotton market, and sales making to a moderate extent, with a slight inclination upwards. Sellers not so anxious to operate—waiting higher figures.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE